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3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
4 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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6 TYRONE NOEL NUNN,

Case No. 2:24-cv-02035-RFB-DJA

7 Plaintiff,

ORDER

8 v.

9 ELY STATE PRISON, *et al.*,

10 Defendants.
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12 Plaintiff Tyrone Noel Nunn brings this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress
13 constitutional violations that he claims he suffered while incarcerated at Ely State Prison. (ECF
14 No. 1-1). On November 4, 2024, this Court ordered Nunn to file a fully complete application to
15 proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full \$405 filing fee on or before December 31, 2024. (ECF
16 No. 3). The Court warned Nunn that the action could be dismissed if he failed to file a fully
17 complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* with all three documents or pay the full \$405
18 filing fee for a civil action by that deadline. (*Id.* at 2). That deadline expired and Nunn did not file
19 a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, pay the full \$405 filing fee, or otherwise
20 respond.

21 District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of
22 that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case.
23 Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may
24 dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. See
25 Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply
26 with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); Malone v. U.S. Postal
27 Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In
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1 determining whether to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1)
2 the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court's need to manage its
3 docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of
4 cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. See In re
5 Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig., 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting Malone v.
6 U.S. Postal Serv., 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987)).

7 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the
8 Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of Nunn's claims. The third
9 factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of
10 injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court
11 or prosecuting an action. See Anderson v. Air West, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth
12 factor—the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by
13 the factors favoring dismissal.

14 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can be used
15 to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider dismissal. See Yourish
16 v. Cal. Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less drastic
17 alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order does not satisfy this factor); accord
18 Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002) (explaining that “the persuasive
19 force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases that “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic alternatives
20 prior to disobedience of the court's order as satisfying this element[,]” i.e., like the “initial granting
21 of leave to amend coupled with the warning of dismissal for failure to comply[,]” have been
22 “eroded” by Yourish). Courts “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally
23 dismissing a case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.” Henderson v. Duncan,
24 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this action cannot realistically proceed until and
25 unless Nunn either files a fully complete application to proceed in forma pauperis or pays the \$405
26 filing fee for a civil action, the only alternative is to enter a second order setting another deadline.
27 But the reality of repeating an ignored order is that it often only delays the inevitable and squanders
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1 the Court's finite resources. The circumstances here do not indicate that this case will be an
2 exception: there is no hint that Nunn needs additional time or evidence that he did not receive the
3 Court's order. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these circumstances.
4 So, the fifth factor favors dismissal.

5 Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they weigh in
6 favor of dismissal.

7 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on
8 Nunn's failure to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full
9 \$405 filing fee in compliance with this Court's November 4, 2024, order. The Clerk of Court is
10 directed to enter judgment accordingly and close this case. No other documents may be filed in
11 this now-closed case. If Nunn wishes to pursue his claims, he must file a complaint in a new case.

12 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff may move to reopen this case and vacate the
13 judgment by filing a motion for reconsideration of this order. In this motion, the Plaintiff is
14 required to explain what circumstances delayed him from paying the filing fee or filing the
15 application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and a complaint in compliance with LSR 2-1. If the Court
16 finds there to be good cause or a reasonable explanation therein, the Court will reopen the case
17 and vacate the judgment.

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19 **DATED:** January 22, 2025

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22 **RICHARD F. BOULWARE, II**
23 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**
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